The Carolina Farmer

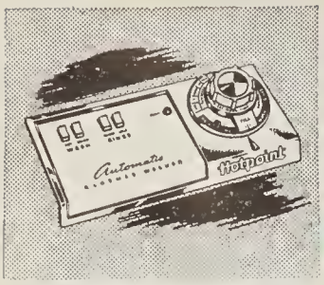
★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

PIPE LINE MILKING and BULK HANDLING

v systems for Tar Heel dairies

1956

FEATURES



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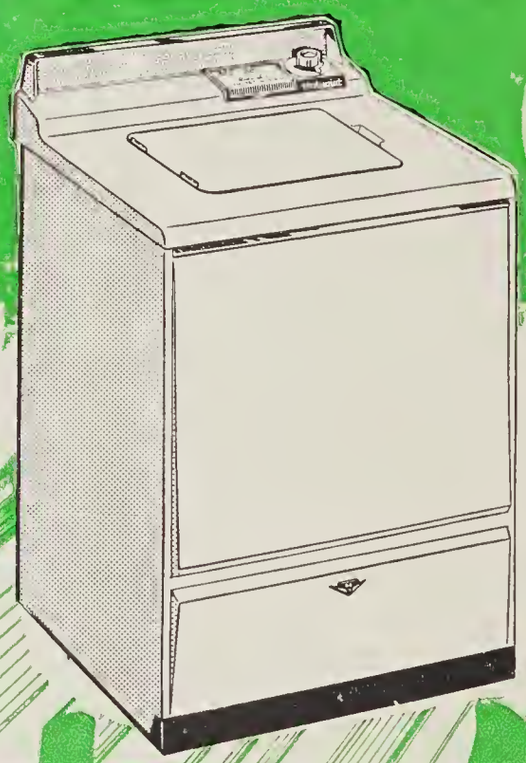

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the Carolina Farmer

JULY, 1956

Volume 11 Number 7

JERRY ANDERSON, Editor
REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor
LYNN BRUNSON, Editorial Assistant

THIS MONTH we bring you a picure of the new REA Administrator n page 7—Gwyn Price's interesting "opinion" on the farmer nd progress—A Pender County armer's case history of how elecricity boosted his poultry profits n page 8—the newest methods or Tar Heel dairy farmers on age 10—and a research prossor's analysis of power for irigation on page 11. We know ou'll be interested, too, in your riend Willie Wiredhand's court ictory as reported on page 7.

HE COVER is proof that Carona farming includes the cultivaon of more crops than cotton nd tobacco—as is witnessed by rs. Van Bovel and her son, uran, of Willard, who are shown athering feverfew for market. he common feverfew (which is uite similar to camomile) grows a height of two or three feet nd has compound, white flowers.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

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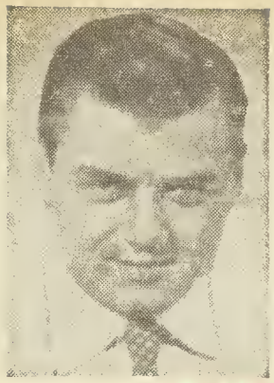
FACING FACTS

Farmers and "White-Collar Workers"—



By JERRY ANDERSON

OVER LUNCH the other day, a friend of mine said: "Tell me the truth—are all of us white collar suckers paying through the nose to keep your farmers in Buicks and fur coats?"

It was an old, familiar question, dressed up in new words. Usually it is asked by people like my friend—a true "white collar man," so completely in hock to installment sellers that his semi-monthly paycheck just won't stretch far enough.

He's bitter. For weeks the front page of our paper carried headlines about the farm bill—about whether supports would be rigid or flexible—whether soil bank payments would be made this year or next year.

To him, it's an outright handout. He broods and burns. Nobody gives him a subsidy, nobody guarantees him anything. Why, he demands, should farmers be a privileged class?

As patiently as I could, I tried to tell him that there is a great difference between farming and selling typewriters: that we need reserves of food and fiber; that since 1933 manufacturers have received subsidies of $40-billion, shipping and airlines $5-billion, and farmers only $1-billion; that farm "subsidies" are distorted and exaggerated; that farmers borrowed more on mortgages last year than in any year since 1923; that the farmer's share of the cost of a loaf of bread is 2.6 cents.

STOCK ANSWERS, and none of them meant much to him. He isn't a manufacturer or a shipper; he has enough debt of his own to worry about; it's easier to be mad at the farmer over the price of bacon than any of the dozens of industries that get a piece of the profit before it gets to his table.

But, basically, he's mad because he's not doing well. You meet so many people just like him these days, then you pick up a paper and read about the great prosperity the country is enjoying.

Somebody must be prosperous. Armour and Company's 1955 profits were up 665 per cent, while hog prices received by farmers dropped from $17 to $10.60. As compared to 1952, industrial stock prices were up 62 per cent, corporate profits (after taxes) were up 32 per cent, stockholders' dividends were up 19 per cent.

Wonder when some of this prosperity will drip down to the people? That would help the farmers' public relations more than anything we know.

* * *

A HOUSEWIFE in New York recently wrote a letter to *Time* magazine. "Will you please tell me," she asked, "why it is unreasonable for farmers' wives to want television sets, big cars, fur stoles and a college education for their children?"

The floor is open.

* * *

STAR OF THE PUZZLE DEPT: The Congressman whose "record will show" that he's "100 per cent behind the great rural electrification program"—but who never votes for it.

* * *

THOSE OF YOU who have trouble with crows will be delighted to know that you can now buy a gadget from Holland called the "Zon Scarecrow." This device, we are told by a press agent, scares the wits out of crows by emiting periodic blasts which sound like a shotgun. This feat is accomplished by mixing carbon and water, then automatically igniting the gas which results.

We're told they're so popular they're hard to get, but you just might be able to come by one if you're interested. If you are, and your neighbors are agreeable, we'll be happy to pass the word on who sells the things.

(Also good for scaring blackbirds, ducks, geese, pheasants, rabbits, squirrels and larger animals.)

FARMING

The most important Tar Heel farm news

State college to be host to annual meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation

North Carolina State College is preparing accommodations for some 3,000 members of farm cooperatives and youth organizations who will attend the 28th summer meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation, July 30 through August 2,

It will be the second time that this land grant college has been host to the national meeting; the previous meeting here was in 1933. The AIC is the national educational agency of farmer cooperatives and the summer meeting is primarily a workshop.

N. C. State College, which has contributed greatly to the nation's agricultural knowledge through its Experiment Station, is also the site of the first atomic reactor devoted solely to peaceful purposes. The college's School of Design is recognized the world over for its architectural contributions, which are reflected in Raleigh homes and public buildings, and contrast pleasantly with gracious ante-bellum mansions and historic churches.

Some of the highlights of the Institute working sessions will be audience participation features and thorough discussions and workshops on public relations, improved member relations, and the opportunities and responsibilities of directors.

The theme is "Cooperatives: Key to Farm Progress," according to J. K. Stern, AIC president.

Dr. Frank Graham, United Nations mediator, former U. S. Senator, and former president of the University of North Carolina, will make the principal address at the opening session Monday, July 30.

Governor Luther Hodges, of North Carolina, and Dr. Carey H. Bostian, chancellor of N. C. State College, will speak the first day.

Approximately 1,000 young people from as far away as Oregon and Canada will attend the Institute. At that time, results of two national youth contests conducted by the organization will be revealed. Future Farmers, 4-H'ers, Boy Scouts, and members of Grange youth groups will be among the delegates.

Those attending may stay either in dormitory rooms or their choice of 22 hotels, motels and tourists homes located near the college. Sessions will be held in William Neal Reynolds Coliseum, four-million-dollar home of State College's famed Wolfpack basketball team, which can seat 12,400 persons.

Briefly

An eighteen year-old graduate of Bath High School, Gilbert Alligood, was elected president of the State Association of the Future Farmers of America at the group's annual meeting in Raleigh late last month. Other officers elected were: James Thomas Spence, Pink Hill, vice-president; Eddie Knox, North Mecklenburg, secretary; Cornell Cox, Four Oaks, treasurer; Bill Corrigan Landis, reporter; and Larry B. Baxter, North Brook, Lincoln County, sentinel. During the convention, the association adopted a 1956-57 budget totaling $17,650.

* * *

Number of cigarettes manufactured in 1956, according to USDA, may rise to about 425 billion—three per cent more than in 1955 and second only to the 1952 record of 435½ billion. The department adds that the principal reasons for the gain are the sustained high level of personal income nationally and an increase in the number of smokers.

Act Fast on Soil Bank Plan

State ASC leaders took the stump last month to meet with agricultural workers throughout the state in an effort to get started on the Soil Bank.

At a series of meetings ASC and State College personnel explained the workings of the new program. It was stressed that everyone, including farmers, must move fast if the Soil Bank is to be put into effect this year.

In the counties, ASC committeemen were busy establishing normal yields for their areas, a prerequisite for putting the program into effect.

To be eligible for acreage reserve payments, a farmer must be within his allotment for all commodities. The acreage of the eligible commodity must be reduced below the allotment or corn base.

ASC officials pointed out that there is still time for farmers to put cotton, tobacco, wheat and tobacco into the acreage reserve. There are three methods by which this can be done:

(1) Underplanting.

(2) Destruction of acreage by natural causes not later than July 20.

(3) Disposal of an acreage of the commodity by the producer after May 27, but not later than a date set by the State Committee for the commodity in the particular area.

Farmers who want to participate in the program this year should get details from their county ASC committee immediately.

N.C. Payments to REA

REA electric borrowers in North Carolina repaid $2,443,211 on their government loans in 1955. They also paid $1,049,421 in interest.

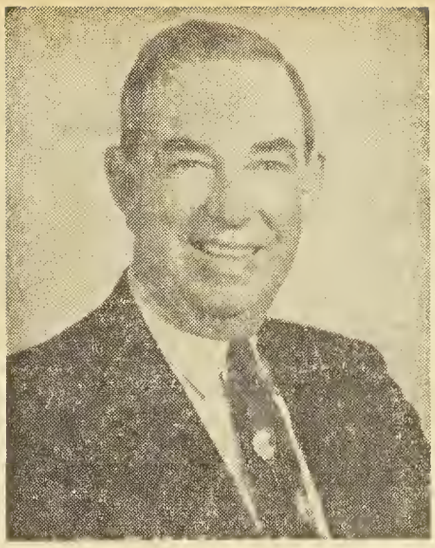
The 1955 loan repayments included $369,222 paid in principal ahead of due dates. Advance payments in the state as of the end of the year totaled $2,902,232. These funds represent a cushion of credit which the borrower may apply against future interest or principal installments.

During the previous year, the borrowers repaid $2,199,158 of principal and paid $900,081 in interest.

Electric loans in North Carolina as of December 31, 1955, totaled $98,683,843. Of this amount, $85,133,31 had been advanced to the borrower by REA.

No North Carolina borrowers were delinquent on debt repayments at the end of 1955.

In the Opinion *of*



GWYN B. PRICE
Director, North Carolina
Rural Electrification Authority

FARMERS MUST HAVE BETTER ORGANIZATION . . .

NOT too many years ago, corn was planted and cultivated with a hoe. Because production per man-hour was so low, two-thirds of our national labor force lived and worked on our farms, to support themselves and the other one-third of the population.

Since that time, we have witnessed a revolution in American agriculture. Despite huge population gains, only 13 per cent of our people work the land today. But this 13 per cent produces more than enough food and fiber for our needs.

Two things, I believe, were at the heart of this evolution research and technology. New methods, new machines, were visualized and produced. The farmer was quick to accept them and put them to use.

But the farmer has advanced also in other ways. He has raised his living standard, he has become an informed and responsible citizen. These intangible gains mean more, perhaps, than his miracles of production.

But despite all of his gains, the American farmer today is in trouble. I would question that his trouble stems from the very reasons for his progress. Rather, I think a good many of his problems are due to poor organization. And if any group in the country needs effective organization more than the farmer, I do not know which it is.

Through the years, our farmers have organized and fostered at least three valuable farm organizations. Each of them renders a good service, each has distinguished and able leadership. Unfortunately, however, they have not been able to agree on an approach to the solution of our farm problems.

THIS division has resulted in great confusion. I often wonder what a city congressman thinks when an agriculture bill is before him, and two great farm organizations give him opposite testimony about its merits. Whom is he to believe?

I believe our farm leaders must learn to join together in presenting the farmer's case to legislators and business people. We do not advance the cause of the farmer when we spend a great part of our energy in criticising each other.

This does not mean that either the farmer or a particular farm organization must lose individuality or identity. The great Lebanese poet Kahlil Gibran once wrote: "Stand together, yet not too near together: For the pillars of the temple stand apart, and the oak tree and the cypress grow not in each other's shadow."

Somehow we must learn that lesson: We must learn that every pillar is necessary to support our farm program. Our progress will be determined by how well we work together.

Gwyn Price

This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. You may or may not agree with the ideas expressed here, but we feel this is an opinion you can respect. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.

TIPS from the VET

By DR. J. W. BAILEY

When Cattle Have Worms

Several different kinds of roundworms are recognized as affecting the digestive tract of cattle. They are all tiny, being about the size of a fine hair and a fraction of an inch long.

They are spread entirely through eggs that are passed with manure from infested cattle. Larvae hatch from these eggs and crawl up on grass blades or stems of roughage when they are wet with dew or rain. These larvae are eventually swallowed with feed, grow to mature worms in the stomach or intestines of cattle, and soon start laying eggs of their own.

Under favorable wet, warm weather conditions the entire life cycle can be completed in a couple of weeks and every infested animal adds thousands of additional larvae to the premises. In the case of permanent pastures this can get worse year after year, for neither the eggs or larvae of most species are killed by freezing in winter.

Many different kinds of symptoms may be shown. In the more severe cases animals become thin and weak and eventually die. Others may show evidence of a bad diarrhea and lose weight while literally "eating their heads off." Worms are occasionally a serious cause of breeding troubles in heifers, and in many cases animals merely fail to gain weight or milk as owners think they should.

A diagnosis can be made by a microscopic examination of manure that reveals worm eggs, but this won't always show the degree of infestation, since the eggs aren't passed at a constant rate. Accordingly, the best method is to examine the digestive tract of an animal that has recently died. Since the worms are so small that they can easily be missed, it is best to mix some of the intestinal contents with water in a piece of black cloth so that the moving worms can be seen.

Phenothiazine is probably the safest and most effective drug for the removal of roundworms from cattle. The recommended dose is two-thirds of an ounce for each 100 pounds of body weight, with no animal receiving more than two ounces at any one time. Weak animals should never get more than a half-ounce dose.

When calves or only a few cattle are to be treated, it is best to withhold feed for 24 hours, although the animals may have all the water they want. The proper amount of phenothiazine is then mixed with water and given as a drench. When feeder cattle or large numbers are to be treated, the phenothiazine is best given with ground feed. Since a regular two-ounce dose per animal will make the grain unpalatable, the drug should be distributed over a ten-day period.

This is easily done by first multiplying the number of cattle by two in order to get the number of ounces of phenothiazine needed. The result is then divided by ten to get the numebr of ounces needed daily. This can be weighed out in a glass container and the level marked with a glass pencil to serve as a measure for subsequent daily treatments.

The daily dose is then premixed with a bushel of the regular grain. Half of this is given morning and night, first scattered on top of the silage, and then covered with the regular grain allowance. This ten-day period of treatment can be repeated in a month or six weeks if desired. Furnishing phenothiazine free-choice in a salt or protein mix won't do a good job alone, but after most of the worms have once been removed, the free-choice mixtures will serve to keep worm infestation at a harmless level.

Prevention is a matter of observing a few "don'ts" like these:

1. Don't run calves on the same pasture year after year.
2. Don't pasture young and mature cattle together.
3. Don't tolerate mudholes or wet places in pastures.
4. Don't feed hay and grain off the ground.

Congressional committee hits Administration power policies

Members of the House Government Operations Committee officially released the second report of the so-called Chudoff Committee late this week.

The Democratic majority officially approved the report charging the Eisenhower Administration with attempts to set up a "complete private power monopoly," while seeking to destroy the Federal power program. Republican members termed the 250-word report a "textbook of socialism."

The report, second of two, was "leaked" to the press prematurely late in April. The official release from the Committee called for a "full scale joint investigation" to determine whether or not the private power industry is making an "organized effort to influence the Federal Administration, the Congress, the governments of states, and the political life of the nation."

The majority report charged that former Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, his Under Secretary Clarence Davis, and Assistant Secretary Fred Aandahl withheld an opinion of Attorney General Herbert Brownell in a deliberate effort to pressure Georgia rural electric systems into signing a three-party contract with Interior and the Georgia Power Co. in the Clark Hill Dam power dispute. The contract would have violated Federal preference laws, as interpreted by Brownell. The report urged that both Aandahl and Davis be fired.

Minority members of the House Committee regarded the opinion as applying to a pigeonholed contract.

Answering another charge made in the report, the Republican minority claimed that testimony of former REA Administrator Ancher Nelsen and his aides on a contract signed by the Colorado Ute Generation and Transmission Co-op with the Western Colorado Power Co. "demolished" the accusation of coercion.

The majority report declared the rural electric co-op was "coerced" into signing the unfavorable agreement "despite a confidential rural electrification staff study which showed it would be cheaper for the cooperatives to go it alone."

The report, based on 18 days of nation-wide hearings held last year,

(Continued on Page 19)

SENATE CONFIRMS HAMIL

Colorado rancher installed as new REA Administrator

David A. Hamil, Colorado rancher nominated by President Eisenhower to succeed Ancher Nelsen as REA administrator, was confirmed by the Senate last month with no opposition.

The Senate also has confirmed the nomination of Fred A. Seaton of Hastings, Nebraska, as the new Secretary of Interior. Seaton succeeds Douglas McKay, who resigned to seek the Senate seat now held by Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon.

Both positions are vitally important to rural electric cooperatives. The REA chief must pass on all loans to co-ops; the Interior Secretary is in charge of marketing all power from Federal dams.

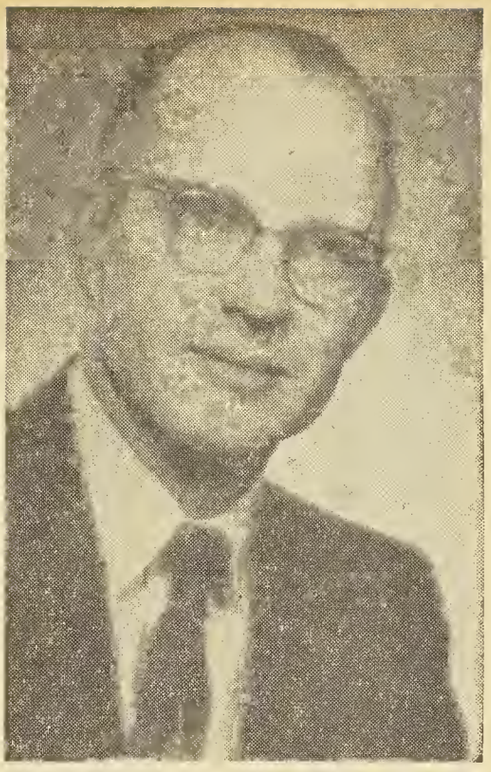
Hamil and Seaton are long-time friends, and relative neighbors. Hamil lives in northeastern Colorado, and Seaton in western Nebraska. They are both trustees of a Nebraska college.

Both men refused to comment on the policies of their predecessors, who were under constant fire from rural electric and public power groups. Hamil said that he was "not obligated to anyone, nor fixed with any set opinion regarding rural electrification."

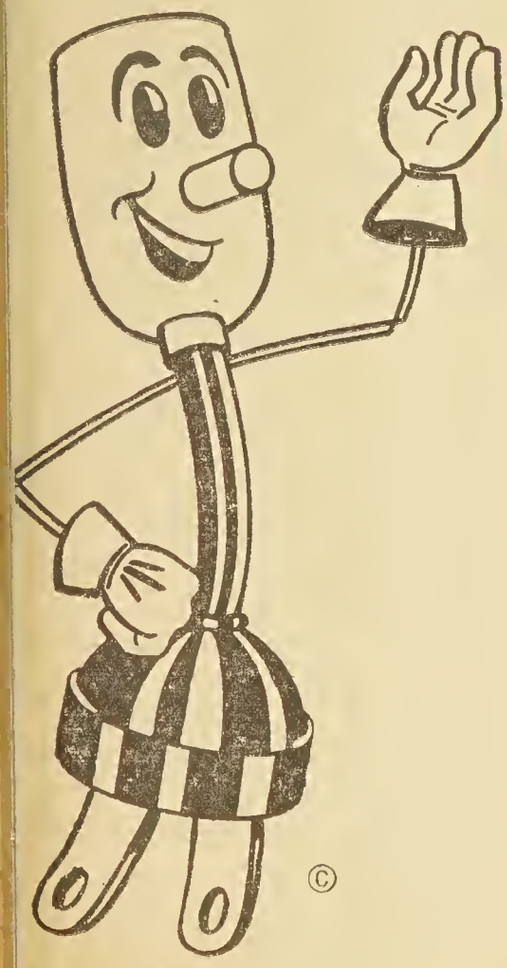
Seaton told newsmen that he couldn't say whether he will continue the power policies promoted by McKay, which many rural electric leaders have termed "give-away policies." He did, however, say that he is in full agreement with the "partnership" theory of Federal power development.

Hamil was an early pioneer in the rural electrification program, having been a charter organizer of the Highline Electric Association at Holyoke, Colorado. Holyoke is a member of the Tri-State federated generation and transmission cooperative which recently received a loan for generating and transmission facilities from REA. He served on the board of directors of the Highline Electric Co-op from 1938 until 1943. He has not held office since.

The new Administrator graduated from Hastings College in Nebraska in 1933. With his brother Donald, Hamil operates a cattle feeding ranch in northeastern Colorado.



David A. Hamil



WILLIE WINS ROUND ONE

Last month Willie Wiredhand won the first round in his fight for his life.

After a delay of five months, Federal Judge Harry E. Watkins issued an opinion on June 15 that said in effect that Willie has just as much right to exist as Reddy Kilowatt.

The opinion climaxed several years of litigation in which the owners of Reddy (symbol of the commercial power companies) have tried to dispose of Willie. The trial was held during January in the Federal District Court in Columbia, S. C., with Judge Watkins presiding.

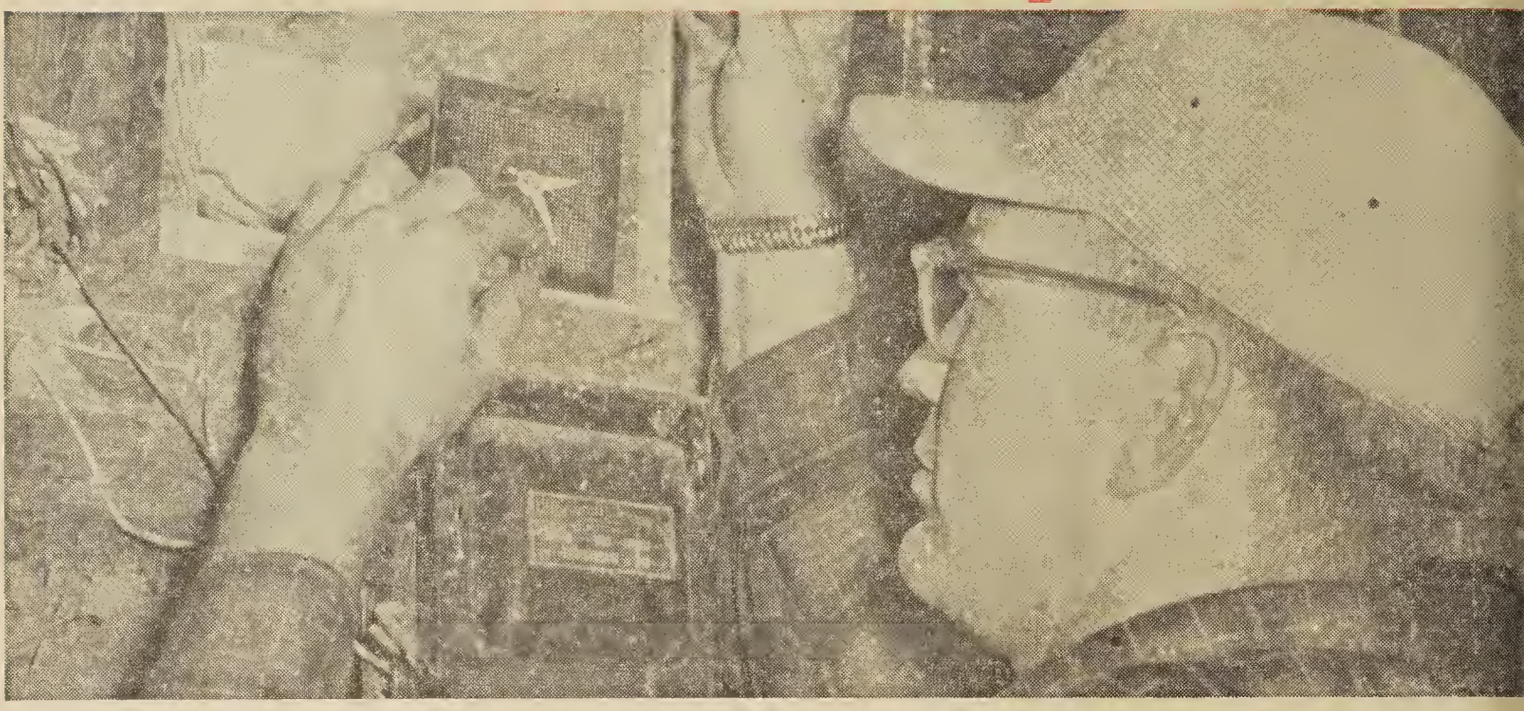
The lawsuit was initiated by Reddy Kilowatt's creator, Ashton B. Collins, in 1953 shortly after 70 of the commercial power companies obtained ownership of stock in a reorganization of the Reddy Kilowatt Corporation.

Collins had previously refused to allow the rural electric cooperatives to use Reddy. When they developed their own animated character (Willie), Collins indicated he would fight the co-ops in court. He charged that Willie was "confusingly similar" to Reddy. During the trial, the Reddy owners maintained that only they were entitled to use animated characters representing electricity.

Judge Watkins' opinion said that Reddy's owners are not entitled to an injunction against Willie, and that Willie's owners are not guilty of unfair competition. He said that the Reddy Kilowatt Corporation is not entitled to exclusive use of animated characters.

A formal decree based on the opinion will be issued in July. The Reddy Kilowatt Corporation is expected to appeal the decision to a higher court.

electricity boosts



AUTOMATIC TIMER TURNS LIGHTS ON IN LAYING HOUSE. MISTAKE IN SETTING ONCE RESULTED IN DAILY DROP OF 200 EGGS.

By JOHNNY COREY

Good management, including the wise use of electricity, enables this young Pender County farmer to show a good profit on his poultry operation

AFTER gathering eggs each day on his Pender County chicken farm, Haywood Page writes the total collected on a chart tacked to the wall of the laying house.

His 1600 hens average about 1100 eggs daily. But once their production suddenly dropped to 900. It appeared some of the layers were taking a vacation and it was costing Page $8 a day in egg income.

No apparent reason for the 200-egg laying drop could be found and Page was pulling his hair trying to figure out the trouble.

An automatic timer turns on 16 40-watt bulbs in the laying house every morning at 2:15 a.m. They burn until daylight.

Page, an agricultural graduate of State College, knows the value of night lighting in chicken houses. It greatly stimulates their laying capacity.

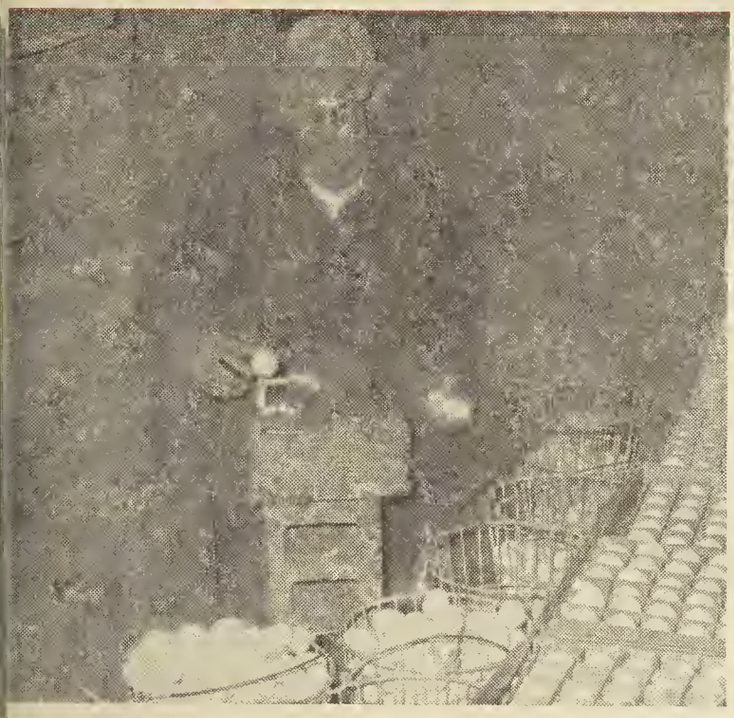
But the young farmer didn't know just how much until he discovered someone had tampered with the automatic timer, causing the lights to go on at 4:15 a.m., two hours later than usual.

Page reset the timer for 2:15 a.m. The next day egg production shot back up to the 1100 daily average.

Although the incident drove home to the chicken farmer the full impact of electricity's power in dollars and cents, he needed no lessons on its value. He has put it to many uses possible use in his poultry operation.

For example, his baby chicks are brooded under 250-watt infrared brooder lamps. A thermostat controlls the

POULTRY PROFITS



EGG WEIGHING is hand chore which remains in Page's poultry operation. Electric grader will be installed.

PAGE FLOCK consists of 1200 Hy-Line Hybrid pullets. They will begin producing during price peak in August.

lamps' heat.

Sixteen lamps take care of about 1200 chicks in early spring.

The old back-breaking chore of watering the birds is no longer a chore at all. An automatic watering device keeps a supply constantly on hand.

Page also knows the value of quality birds. He uses what he believes to be the best laying chick available. It's a hybrid variety called Hy-Line, which was developed by former Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Page bought his third batch of the chicks, 1246, last March at 59 cents apiece. He lost only three in the first eight days.

The birds will begin laying in August, the month when egg prices go up.

All are vaccinated three times and debeaked because of their cannibalistic tendencies.

Two chicken houses are on the farm. Both were built by Page and his father mostly from scrap lumber. A 0 x 80 structure was the first to go up when the business was begun two years ago. Principal cost was $600 for metal roof.

Sixteen 40-watt lights burn inside from 2:15 a.m. until daylight. In a smaller house (40 x 40) built the second year, 8 bulbs burn from 1:15 until daylight.

Not only do the lights cause the chickens to eat more, but enables them to eat during the cooler time of day in summer.

The chickens are fed in three separate containers, holding mash, oats, and corn respectively. Page raises the oats and corn himself. He buys the mash and a few extra oats.

The 1600 chickens gulp down approximately 450 pounds of feed daily, which cost about $16. In return the birds lay an average of 1136 eggs daily.

Page sells the eggs at about four cents each, giving him an approximate daily gross of $45.

He's as methodical about marketing eggs as producing them. They're sold wholesale to established customer stores in the Wilmington area.

The stores get them at prices determined by the Grading Station at Raleigh. Page delivers the eggs every Thursday except during summer months when they go twice weekly on Tuesday and Friday.

Each egg is cleaned and weighed for grading purposes before reaching market.

The 27-year-old farmer reports that he failed to make money the first year with his chickens. In fact, he had to borrow from Farmers' Home Administration. But profits were high last year and he made money.

He's gearing for further expansion, however, and the money goes back into the business. A refrigerator, grader and washer (all electrically operated) read next on his table of imporvement.

Page graduated from State College in 1949 with a major in Agronomy. But unlike most State graduates who prefer corporation or government salaried jobs after college, he elected to return to the farm.

BULK HANDLING and PIPELINE MILKING

New methods for Tar Heel dairies

MILKING PARLOR installation of pipe line milking machine is demonstrated by E. E. Wolf of Advance.

THE COMING of electricity made hand milking obsolete in North Carolina dairies, and there were indications last month that even the electric milker may be on the way out.

The plain, self-contained milker, that is. Throughout the state it is being replaced by the modern pipeline system that virtually eliminates manual labor in the milking process.

Most pipeline systems utilize the popular loafing barn-milking parlor type of barn. At milking time, the cows enter the loafing barn—a plain structure where they are fed roughage. Then, two or three at a time, they are brought into the milking parlor.

It usually is a narrow, concrete-block building built on two levels. The cows enter the upper level, which has stanchions for milking three cows at the same time. In the stanchions they are fed grain, and automatic milkers are placed from the lower level (no stooping). Everything is automatic from that point.

The milk flows into a weighing vessel where it is weighed and recorded; then a valve opens and the milk is pulled by suction through a stainless steel pipeline to the cooling room. There, enough milk cans to hold the entire milking are arranged in series by rubber tubes. When one can fills, the milk automatically flows into the next, and so on. The cans are then placed in the cooler.

When the milking is completed, the suction is reversed and the pipe is washed with cold water, hot, soapy water and a sterilizer solution.

For the beginning dairyman, the pipeline system may pay for itself, as compared with conventional methods. A fully-equipped, three-cow milking parlor (with pipeline) costs about the same as a 10-stanchion barn.

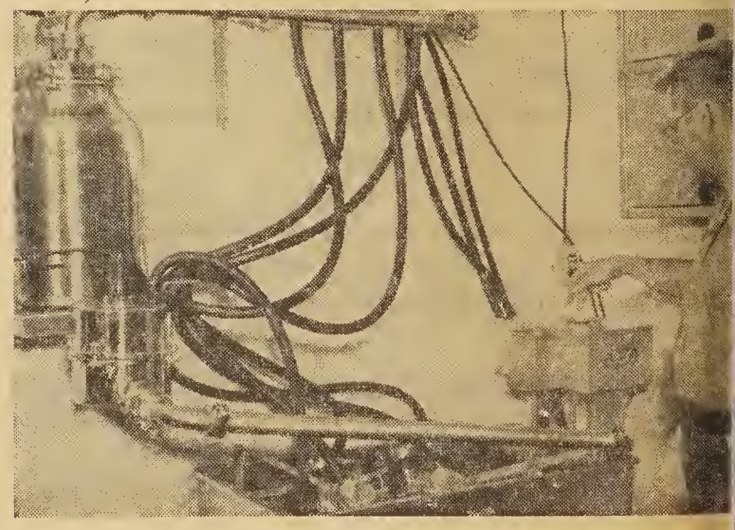
In two areas of the state, however, even the pipeline is not the last word in milk handling. Commercial dairies in Asheville and Greensboro have inaugurated the bulk handling system, which eliminates the familiar 10-gallon cans.

In bulk handling, the milk is dumped into large holding tanks, from which it is drained into special tank trucks for transportation to the dairy. The milk is picked up every other day, sharply decreasing transportation costs.

The farmer must install the tank himself. Most popular type in North Carolina is the direct expansion model which

(Continued on Page 24)

STANCHION BARNS also adapt to use of pipeline, as demonstrated here by C.A. Street, Jr. of Advance.



TOUCH OF A BUTTON washes and rinses all of the dairying machines and pipelines automatically.

By T. V. Wilson
(from Research and Farming)

What kind of power for IRRIGATION?

Here's an analysis by a research professor at State College

WHAT WOULD you think if you knew that a 1956 Cadillac had an old Model T Ford engine in it? Wouldn't you agree that it was considerably underpowered to meet present day demands for an automobile? Occasionally we find an irrigation pump-engine matched just about that way.

Pumping water requires horsepower. The amount of horsepower needed depends on the rate of flow and the pressure against which the water is pumped. The important thing to remember is that if you are not sure you can calculate horsepower requirements correctly, you had better get some help on it. Soil Conservation Service Engineers, Extension Agricultural Engineers, and any reliable irrigation equipment dealer or distributor can help you in matching power units to irrigation pumps.

Farmers are not always faced with the problem of matching units. You can buy the engine and pump mounted together as one unit. The majority of units used in North Carolina is of this type.

But perhaps you already have a power unit such as a farm tractor, an automobile engine or a sawmill engine. You may want to buy a pump to use with this engine through a belt drive, a power take-off drive, or a direct shaft to shaft connection.

Maybe you don't have any power equipment. So, hoping to save money, you buy the pump needed to deliver the water for the irrigation system at one place and then try to buy a power unit elsewhere. This plan may cost you more money, and you still may not get an outfit as good as an engine and pump mounted together. Unless you are sure of yourself, you should hesitate before buying mixed equipment.

Your safest bet is to buy the engine-pump combination unless you have some special reason for doing something else. If you have a large tractor used for land preparation in the spring and not used for cultivating, then you should consider using it to power your irrigation pump. But it is very important to plan thoroughly to determine if there will be conflicts in operating times for the various jobs to be done by the power unit.

Selecting the correct source of power and the right size of a power unit can make the difference in whether an irrigation system will add to or subtract from the profits made on crops. Good design of the irrigation system, proper uses and care of the equipment, and good management practices are all very important.

Since 1950, many poorly designed irrigation systems with uneconomically operated power units have paid for themselves because of the unusually dry weather in many areas. It is also true that during the past few dry years greater profits could have been obtained with better designed systems (including the power unit). Therefore, to be sure his money is well spent, the farmer should always take every possible precaution to make sure good design practices are used in the planning of his irrigation system.

Electric Motors

Motors up to 7.5 horsepower can be used on most rural electric power lines. Larger motors cannot be used unless three-phase current is available.

Electric motors furnish convenient, easy to operate, economical power. They have a normal life of 20 to 30 years if they are kept out of the weather and away from rodents, insects, etc. They require very little maintenance or attention during this time. Since an electric power line is needed at every pumping station, the number of stations is usually limited to one or two. Generally, where it is convenient to use electricity, it is more

(Continued on Page 16)

REA FREEZER SPECIAL for July!

BIG 1956 KELVINATOR 15 CU. FT.
CHEST-TYPE FREEZER

Whether you need far more frozen food storage or fresh food storage, get the advice of your Kelvinator dealer. He can offer you Kelvinator refrigerators, freezers, or refrigerator-freezer combinations in the widest range of sizes, styles and prices. And only Kelvinator gives you low original cost, low operating cost, and years and years of trouble-free Kelvinator service! For cold you can depend on—you can depend on Kelvinator!

Special Prices...
Special Terms...
for REA Families!

SPECIAL FARM INSTALLMENT PLAN!

Your Kelvinator dealer has a real special farm installment plan for you on this offer. It includes such features as low down payment, installments on annual semi-annual, quarterly or monthly basis, according to your harvest-time requirements. Come in now!

SEE THEM AT Kelvinator DEALERS LISTED ON OPPOSITE PAGE

Division of American Motors Corp., Detroit 32, Michigan

REA July Freezer Special at These Kelvinator Dealers

ABERDEEN
Brown's Auto Supply Co.
Parker Ice & Fuel Co.

ALBEMARLE
A. H. Efird Co.
Sossamon Furniture

ASHEBORO
Cut Rate Home Furniture
Economy Auto Store

ASHEVILLE
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Luther Morgan Co.
Wades Radio Service
Demos Home & Auto

AURORA
Jack McWilliams

AYDEN
Home Distributing Co.

BATH
Tankard Esso Service Station

BEAUFORT
Hamilton Furniture Co.

BELHAVEN
Radio & Electric Supply Co.

BENSON
Ryals Brothers & Barnes

BETHEL
Hunniecut Furniture Co.

BLADENBORO
Walane Gas & Appliance Co.

BOONVILLE
Boonville Supply Co.

BURGAW
Rochelle Furniture Co.

BURNSVILLE
Edwards TV & Appliances

CARTHAGE
Carthage Ice Plant

CHINA GROVE
China Grove Hdwe.

CLARKTON
Prince Brothers

CLINTON
Sampson Hardware Co.

COATS
Wellons Merchantile, Inc.

CONCORD
Hinson's Economy Store
The Hub Co.

DUNN
Home Furniture Co.
Wellons Merchantile, Inc.

EAGLE SPRINGS
Comer's General Merchandise

ELIZABETHTOWN
R. A. Edge Furniture Co.

ELLERBE
Nance Hardware Co.

FAIRMONT
Robeson Furniture Co.

FAYETTEVILLE
Sellers Appliance Co.

FOUR OAKS
Four Oaks Electric Supply

FOUNTAIN
R. A. Gardner & Son

FRANKLINTON
M. B. Sasser Furniture Co.

FUQUAY SPRINGS
Fuquay Furniture Co.

GOLDSBORO
Holland Hardware Co.
Sutton-Lewis Furniture Co.

GOLDSTON
Barber Furniture Co.

GRANITE FALLS
Wilson & Abernathy Hdwe.

GRANITE QUARRY
Brown Supply Co.

GREENSBORO
Austin Furniture Co.
B. F. Goodrich Store
J. H. Swalm Lumber Co.
Nicholson Variety Store

GREENVILLE
Fisher's Appliance Corp.

GRIFTON
L. M. Smith & Son

HAMLET
Stewart Gordon Furniture Co.

HENDERSON
Satterwhite's
Triangle Furniture Co.

HIGH POINT
Cut Rate Furniture
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Rose Furniture Co.

JONESVILLE
Blackwelder Furniture

KANNAPOLIS
Phillips Elec. Service
Kannapolis Home & Auto

KENLY
Watson Hardware & Oil Co.

KINSTON
Baker Furniture Co.

LA GRANGE
Lenoir Hardware Co.

LAURINBURG
Dub's Service

LENOIR
Economy Auto Supply
Shields Refrigeration

LEXINGTON
Alexandder's Auto Supply
City Appliance Co.

LIBERTY
Jenkins, Inc.

LILLINGTON
Blackman Furniture Co.
McIntyre Home & Auto Supply

LOUISBURG
Benton-Green Bros., Inc.

MACCLESFIELD
Corbitt & Dail

MAGNOLIA
L. E. Pope Furniture Co.

MARSHALL
O. C. Rector Hdwe.

MAXTON
Hester Kinlaw Furniture Co.

MIDDLESEX
Middlesex Furniture Co.

MOCKSVILLE
C. J. Angell Appliance

MONCURE
Moncure Furniture Co.

MONROE
The Huntley Co.
Wooten Appliance Co.

MORGANTON
Kirksey & Co.
Morganton Home & Auto Store

MOUNT GILEAD
Mt. Gilead Furniture Co.

MOUNT OLIVE
Reath Jones Cash Store

NASHVILLE
Home Furniture & Floor Covering Co.

NEW BERN
Economy Auto Supply Co.
Hunning's Home & Auto Supply

NEW LONDON
Harris & Nash

NORWOOD
Morton Appliance

NORTH WILKESBORO
Carolina Home & Auto Supply

OXFORD
Granville Furniture Co.

PARKTON
J. Q. Parnell

PINETOPS
Crisp Bros. Furniture Co.

PINK HILL
T. A. Turner & Co.

RAEFORD
Wood Furniture Co.

RALEIGH
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Raleigh Furniture Co.

RAMSEUR
Watkins Leonard Co.

RED SPRINGS
Sanders Furniture Co.

REIDSVILLE
B. F. Goodrich
Cain & Stedman
Sands Furniture

ROBERSONVILLE
Croom Refrigeration

ROCKINGHAM
Blake-Bowles Furniture Co.

ROCKY MOUNT
Broughton-Dixon
Economy Auto Supply

ROSEBORO
Butler Furniture Co.

ROSE HILL
Frederick's

RURAL HALL
Slate Furniture Co.

SALEMBURG
Royal Brothers Hardware

SALISBURY
B. F. Goodrich Store
Haden Tire Service
City Appliance Co.

SANFORD
Gallup's Hardware Co.
Thomasson Furniture Co.

SILER CITY
Butler Furniture Co.

SNOW HILL
L. L. Murphrey, Jr.
Newcomb Appliance Co.

SOUTHERN PINES
Brown's Auto Supply, Inc.

SPRING HOPE
Branham Furniture Co.

STATESVILLE
Blackwelder Furniture Co.
B. F. Goodrich Store

STOKES
Jerome Perkins

ST. PAULS
Firestone Home & Auto Supply

SWAN QUARTER
Quinn Miller Co.

TARBORO
Benton Greeen Furniture Co.
Electric Service Shop

TAYLORSVILLE
Rhodes Day Elledge

THOMASVILLE
Alman Shaw Furniture Co.
B. F. Goodrich Store
Refrigeration Sales & Service

TROY
Barns-Allen Hdwe.

VANCEBORO
White Hardware Co., Inc.

VASS
McKeithan Hardware Co.

WADESBORO
Forlow-Scarborough Hdwe.

WAKE FOREST
Smith Furniture Co., Inc.

WALLACE
B. & P. Electric & Refrigeration Service

WARSAW
Warsaw Furniture Co.

WASHINGTON
Talley Brothers Supply

WANDELL
Lewis Furniture Co.

WEST JEFERSON
Dollar Electric Co.

WILLIAMSTON
Farmers Supply Co.

WINSTON-SALEM
B. F. Goodrich
Crim-Brunt-Green
CBS, Inc.

WINTON
Road Furniture Co.

YADKINVILLE
Yadkin Furniture Co.

FREE POWER FOR FREEZERS

Here's your chance-of-a-lifetime opportunity to buy a freezer

The second big, statewide TARHEEL PLAN promotion is under way.

This time, the "chance-of-a-lifetime" buy is home freezers. If you buy your first freezer during July or August from a TARHEEL PLAN dealer, he and your co-op will provide enough free electricity to operate it for a whole year.

It works this way: The average home freezer in a farm home will consume about 75 kilowatt hours of electricity per month, so if you buy your freezer during this promotion, your electric bill will be credited for the last 75 kwh you use each month for 12 months.

This means FREE POWER FOR FREEZERS for a whole year. It is the biggest freezer value ever offered in North Carolina.

Like the TARHEEL PLAN range promotion sponsored in April and May, this freezer value is possible only through the cooperation of local dealers. The co-ops could not carry out such promotions by themselves.

All reputable dealers in each co-op area were invited to participate. Watch your local co-op newsletter or other publicity material for the names of those who are cooperating in your area.

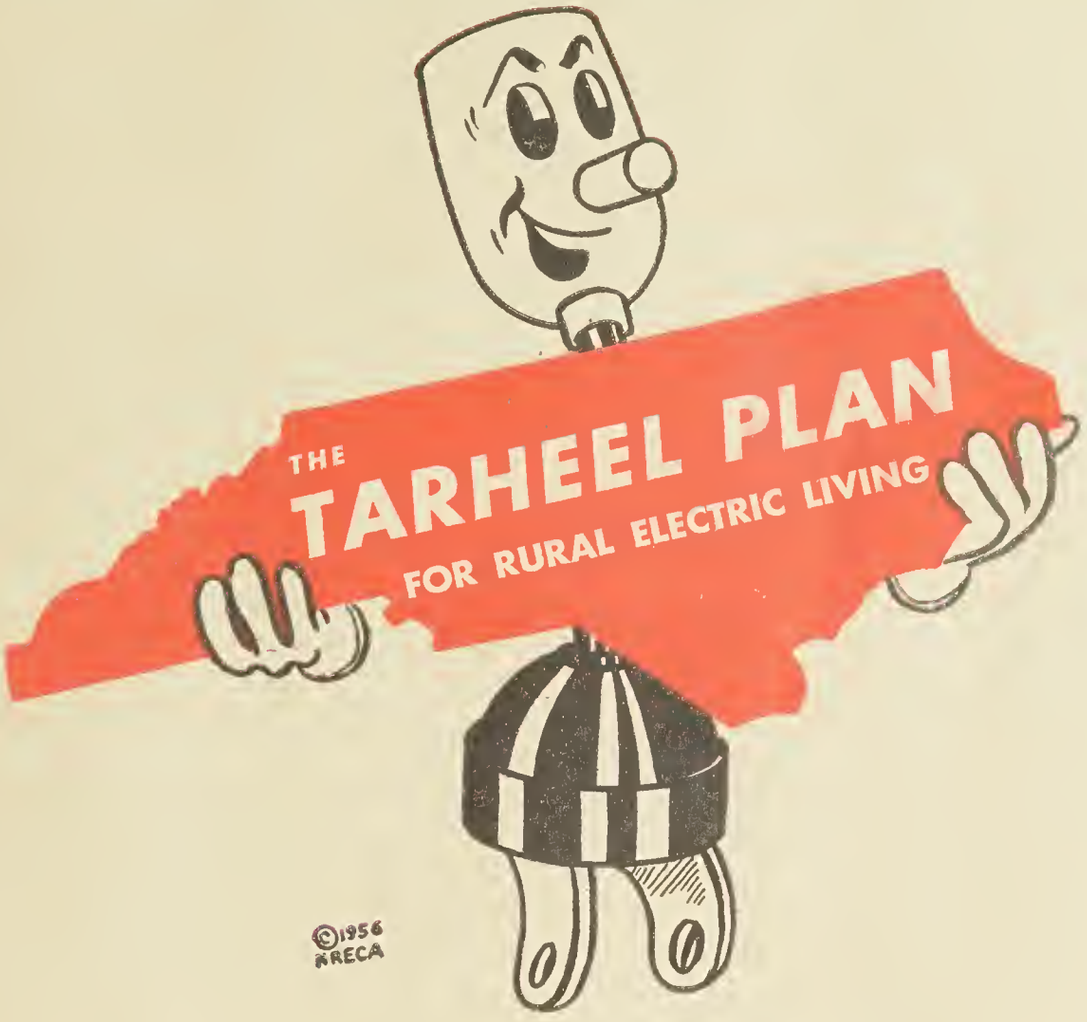
Indications are that co-op members will again reap a "bonus" during the campaign. Many manufacturers and dealers are making plans to offer special values of their own to tie-in with the promotion.

These TARHEEL PLAN promotions are designed to bring you the benefits of volume sales in the electric co-op market. If they are successful, the promotions will be good for everyone concerned—but the consumer who takes advantage of them will receive far greater benefits than anyone else.

If you do not already own a home freezer, we urge you to take advantage of what is truly a "chance of a lifetime." Your local dealer or co-op manager will be happy to work with you in securing whatever financing you may require.

LOOK FOR THIS SYMBOL

WE PARTICIPATE IN



It identifies the dealers who participate in this freezer event

Yes, when you shop for your freezer this month, be sure to look for the TARHEEL PLAN symbol. You'll find that a number of progressive appliance dealers in your area—who sell a variety of brand merchandise—will be displaying it.

The symbol marks the dealer as a participant in the TARHEEL PLAN. It means that he is helping offer a year's free electricity for your freezer.

But it also means far more than that. TARHEEL PLAN dealers are pledged to do much more than just sell you an appliance. They guarantee the manufacturer's warranty, for example, and will help you arrange low-cost financing.

During July and August, you'll be seeing the names of your local TARHEEL PLAN dealers in co-op newsletters, in newspaper advertising, and in direct mail pieces. Then, throughout the year, they will be offering you other special values on the electrical appliances you need.

Your TARHEEL PLAN dealer is endorsed by your local electric cooperative. Visit him soon—and have him deliver and install your new home freezer.

POWER FOR IRRIGATION

(Continued from Page 11)

economical than gasoline engines. Where three phase current is needed, however, charges for the electric demand might reverse this situation.

Motors are often connected to pumps through a V-belt drive so that the desired speed of the pump can be selected by using the correct size pulley. Electric motors give very little trouble. Compared to internal combustion engines, maintenance requirements are low and the task of hauling fuel and oil to the pumping stations is eliminated. Motors are capable of continuously delivering from no load to full load without damage to them. They should never be overloaded with an irrigation pump.

Since they can be mounted either horizontally or vertically, they are ideal to use with both centrifugal pumps and deep well turbines. If the motor and the pump are correctly matched in the beginning, it is not likely that you will overload it in the field *provided you don't add to the irrigation system.*

Gasoline and Gas Engines

Gasoline engines are the most widely used source of power for irrigation pumps.

Gas engines, using bottled gas, are coming into this area rapidly. The basic difference in the two engines is in the carburetor. However, there are other differences. If you are considering using gas, you would profit by purchasing a unit built to burn gas.

Engines can be bought in sizes from 1.5 horsepower up. They are usually air cooled up to about 30 horsepower and water cooled above 30 horsepower. All engines require periodic maintenance for best operation and longest life. Engine life expectancy is usually about 10 years. Since these engines usually run at about the same speed required for pumps, they are normally connected directly to the pump.

Internal combustion engines will not hold up under the strain of full load operation for long periods of time. Therefore, they should never be required to deliver full power to pump water. For best efficiency, they should be operated at about 70 per cent of maximum power. For example, if your irrigation system requires 15 horsepower, you would want to use an engine with a maximum horsepower of about 21 (15 divided by 0.70).

Diesel Engines

When 50 horsepower or more is required, the use of diesel power should be investigated. Study of the combined costs (initial investment and operating costs) indicates that diesel power is more economical than gasoline power in the range of 50 horsepower or higher. This study was based on 460 hours of operation per year. This is high during most seasons on tobacco, but it would be low for other crops such as pasture, truck crops or combinations of two or more crops. Diesel power costs about 1.55 times gasoline power in the initial investment. Because it burns less fuel and cheaper fuel, the overall cost would be less in the long run.

Some small diesel engines run fast enough for a direct connection to the irrigation pump. Others run slower and require a belt drive or a transmission to step up the pump speed. Diesel engines, like gasoline engines, should not operate at maximum output. The most efficient operation is at 75 to 80 per cent of maximum power.

Small Motors Won't Do

The proper selection of a power unit might mean the difference between profit or no profit resulting from irrigation.

Using the same example mentioned earlier, suppose your irrigation system requires 15 horsepower for proper operation. If you use a 15 horsepower electric motor or a 21 horsepower gasoline engine, you should get economical operation. A 10 horsepower electric motor or a 15 horsepower gasoline engine would be too small.

Suppose you want to play safe and use a 20 horsepower electric motor or a 330 horsepower gasoline engine. what then? It would work fine, but the initial investment would be higher, and operational costs would be higher. This would result in a higher cost of irrigation.

Get a reliable dealer or some other experienced person to help you in selecting the source of power and size of unit to use with your irrigation system.

A recent study in the Piedmont area of North Carolina shows that on low income farms, family income could be increased only $3.60 by adding another acre of land.

FREEZER PACKAGING

(Continued from Page 21)

handled with care, they are reusable.

WAXED FOLDING CARTONS. These are suitable for dry packaging of vegetables and some meats. A bag or liner of some moisture-vaporproof material must be used with these cartons.

HEAVILY WAXED CARTONS. These may be used for liquid or dry pack foods. No liner is necessary. Available in round tub shape with slanting sides and disk snap-in lids and square tapered cartons with plastic covers. Easily filled; contents may be removed without complete thawing.

GLASS FREEZER JARS. Can be used for liquid or dry pack. Jars have full open mouth so contents may be removed without thawing. Canning jars, with small openings, may also be used if contents are at least partially thawed for removal.

MOLDED OR PLASTIC CONTAINERS. Used for liquid or dry pack. Easy to label, reusable indefinitely; tapered sides permit stacking in freezer.

HEAVY ALUMINUM FOIL CONTAINERS. Used for liquid or dry pack. Ideal for individual servings of a casserole dish. They may be taken directly from freezer and heated.

This will eliminate opening of a large package when only a portion of the package is needed. Plan for this with individual packaging.

Label all foods clearly and uniformly Include name of food, when frozen, number of servings and type of pack, for example, sugar, sirup, dry. You may also want to know variety of fruit or vegetable, and cooling.

FREEZING BEANS

(Continued from Page 21)

which are at maturity best for eating. For best results, freeze green beans immediately after they have been harvested. They may, however, be stored as long as 8 hours in your refrigerator before processing.

The materials you will need are a long-handled wire basket, a kettle of boiling water, plenty of ice water and containers in which to pack the beans for freezing.

Wash beans in cold water, snip ends, cut into ¾-inch lengths and place in wire basket. Using at least 1 gallon of water, lower the basket into the boiling water as shown in Step No. 1 on page 21. Other steps follow with pictures on this page.

New 18-cubic-foot G-E "Book-Shelf" Freezer

Puts twice as much food within easy reach as a chest freezer!

ONLY $399.95 *

*Distributor's recommended retail price.

See this and other sensational freezer values at your G-E dealer's

HOLDS 640 POUNDS!

This new G-E "Book-Shelf" Freezer (that keeps food as easy to reach as books on a shelf) is one of the greatest freezer values on the market. Compare the cost . . . even with *chest* freezers of comparable quality and size.

Stores as much as an 18-cubic-foot chest, yet takes only half the floor space. And there's no bending, rummaging, lifting . . . *none* of the disadvantages of a chest. Gives you G-E dependability plus all this:

- **New straight-line design**
- **8 fully refrigerated surfaces**
- **Frozen juice can dispenser; holds 20 cans**
- **Ice cream conditioner; holds 4 half-gallon packages**
- **Big sliding basket for odd-sized items**
- **7 extra-wide and deep door shelves**
- **Safe-guard alarm system**
- **3-year warranty against food spoilage**
- **5-year warranty on refrigeration system**

Comes in 6 G-E Mix-or-Match colors: Canary Yellow, Turquoise Green, Petal Pink, Cadet Blue, Woodtone Brown—or White. See your General Electric dealer for exact terms.

WALKER MARTIN, INC. Authorized Distributor

GENERAL ELECTRIC FREEZERS

WILLIE WIREDHAND
I THINK EVERY FUTURE FARMER OUGHT TO SEE OLE SANDY MACHINERY'S FARM --- AT LEAST ONCE!
WOW! THAT LOOKS LIKE SOME LAYOUT!! HOW DOES HE MANAGE IT WITH ONLY ONE HIRED HAND?
YOU'LL SOON SEE!! SANDY SAYS ALL YOU NEED TO FARM IS LOTS OF MUSCLE! BUT JUDGE FOR YOURSELF!
WELL SIRRR! WILLIE TELLS ME YE'R ABOOT T'STARRRT FARRRMIN'! I S'POSE HE'S BEEN FILLIN' YER HEAD WI' A LOT O' DAFT RUBBISH?
T'HEARR WILLIE - ALL Y'NEED T' FARRM IS A LOT OF ELECTRICAL GADGETS! HUMBUG! IT TAKES MUSCLE!
WILLIE'S ALWAYS BLATTIN' ABOOT ELECTRIC FARRMIN'! HE'S JUST A WEE BIT SIMPLE!
I'VE BEEN FARRMIN' THIS LAND FORRTY YEARRS! I'VE DONE ALL RRIGHT, TOO! AN' WITHOUT A BUNCH OF ELECTRIC NONSENSE!!
NOT, MIND YOU, THAT A WEE TOOL HERE AND THERE ISN'T A HELP!
BUT YER BEST TOOL IS PLAIN HARRD WORRK!
WHOA UP, SANDY! WHAT ABOUT ALL THIS MACHINERY? YOUR NEW HAY DRYER---? THE PUMP?
YOUR BARN CLEANER? THE ELECTRIC FEEDERS? THE HOISTS? LOADERS-BROODERS-THE BARN CLEANER? AND I COULD LIST PLENTY MORE!
HOOT MON! I SAID I HAD A FEW WEE TOOLS HERE AND THERE, SURE!
MUSCLES AN' HARRRD WORRRK! THAT'S WHAT Y'NEED! WEELL - IT'S TIME FOR A WEE CUP OF TEA, EH?
BUT I DON'T WANT THE LADDIE TO GET THE WRONG IDEA! ELECTRIC FARRMIN' IS POPPYCOCK !!
©1956 NRECA
SO, LADDIE, DON'T GO WASTIN' MONEY ON A BUNCH OF---
---ELECTRIC EXPENSE! YOU CAN BUILD UP A GOOD FARM WI'OUT IT LIKE I'VE DONE!
I SURE ADMIRED HIS "MUSCLES"! I COUNTED AT LEAST THIRTY ELECTRIC MOTORS ON THAT PLACE !!
HE SURE PUT HIS MUSCLES TO WORK WHEN THEY STARTED THIS CO-OP! OLE SANDY WANTED ELECTRICITY IN A BIG WAY! AND HE SURE HAS USED IT!

Copyright, 1956, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

Beekeeper Has Many Questions

The beekeeper is often asked: "When does the honey flow start?" Or "When is the right time to put on supers?"

W. A. Stephen, State College extension beekeeper specialist, says that by keeping records during the last few years, he has found that the honey flow coincides with the blooming of the tulip tree or tulip poplar (a woodsman may call it yellow poplar).

Stephen says that one of these trees in the open may have thousands of blossoms, each of which secretes enough nectar to keep several bees busy lapping it up. Secretion takes place in the early stages of bloom and often bees may be seen burrowing down into a bloom about the time it is beginning to open.

So, Stephen advises that when the tulip trees are buzzing with bees searching for nectar, it's time to bring on the super.

Some Farmers Dig Too Many Holes

"You may be digging 10 times as many holes on your farm as you need, neighbor," says Jim Anderson, State College extension forestry specialist.

How long do your fence posts last? Two years? Five years? Somewhere in between? Well, that's the average span of life for an untreated fence post in Eastern North Carolina.

Now, what about this "too many holes" business? Just this: A fence post treated with "Penta" or creosote will last from 15 to 25 years, if properly treated, Anderson emphasizes.

If you have to replace your posts every two years, that means that you may well be digging that same hole 10 times oftener than you would have to if you were using treated posts, Anderson concludes.

POWER POLICIES

(Continued from Page 6)

called on President Eisenhower to fire Davis and Aandahl, accusing the two of "subverting" Federal preference laws.

Davis and Aandahl were stopped by "only the refusal of the rural electric cooperatives and public systems to tamely accept the proposed poor relation dependence on the companies . . ." This "has preserved the basic elements of the traditional (power) policy so that Congress can take steps to restore its vitality," the report asserted.

FEEDBAG FASHIONS

(Continued from Page 23)

browns, blacks, blues, reds, and greens appear in tasteful combinations. There are attractive plaids, stripes, checks, outdoor life designs, and an abundance of new Western prints suitable for masculine attire. For the younger set, bright imaginative patterns feature rocket ships, farm scenes, cowboys on horseback, Indiana, and a wide range of Western motifs.

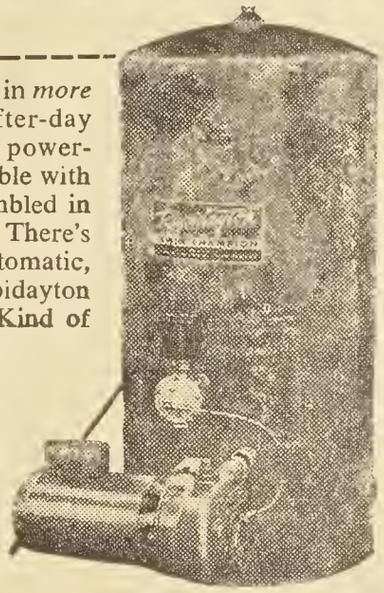
SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

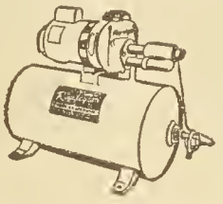
USE OUR
RURAL EXCHANGE

SLOW DOWN AND LIVE ON NORTH CAROLINA HIGHWAYS

GET MORE WATER
and MORE PRESSURE from a
Rapidayton WATER SYSTEM

Modern farms require *more water* in *more places*—and dependable, day-after-day *water service*. You can rely on power-packed Rapidayton pumps, available with horizontal or vertical tanks, assembled in one unit, ready for installation. There's one for *your* need. Completely automatic, rugged, *dependable*. Install a Rapidayton and forget it. Get book, "What Kind of Water Pump Do You Need?"



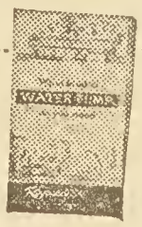


Rapidayton jet water systems for wells ranging from 0 to 150 ft. deep.

Rapidayton "Gusher," fine piston-type system for shallow wells.

See the TWIN* Champion
See the Rapidayton Twin Champion, a TWO-impeller model (shown above) that loafs along while pumping full capacity at 40 lbs. pressure (compared to 50% to 80% loss in single-impeller pumps). Goes down to 150 ft. Has Quad-Volute design for maximum efficiency; Quick-Connect flange for easy installation with plastic or steel pipe.
*TRADEMARK

Get Valuable Booklet FREE

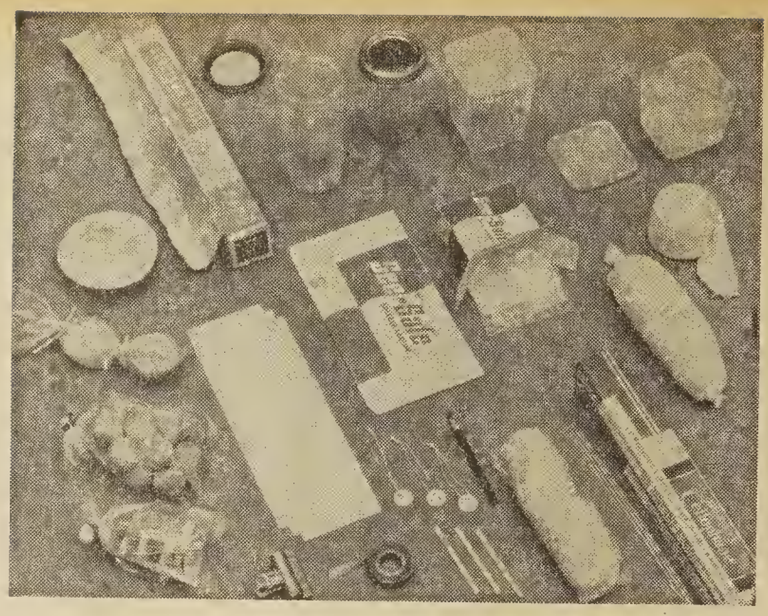


The Tait Manufacturing Co.
Established in 1908 as The Dayton Pump & Mfg. Co.
Rural Sales Dept. 242, Dayton 1, Ohio
Please rush free copy of valuable booklet, "What Kind of Water Pump Do You Need?"

Name
Address or RFD
City County State

The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS



CHOOSE APPROVED wrapping materials for your frozen foods (above). Story itemizes these materials, giving purpose of each. ALWAYS COVER sharp bones with crumpled foil or cellophane (below) to prevent puncturing of the wrapper. Pack foods that are to be layered with two thicknesses of moisture-vapor-proof material between layers. FINALLY, PACK the freezer wisely; stock with variety of foods.

In Freezing Foods, It's the Packaging that Counts

This is the time of the year when homemakers everywhere are replenishing their freezers in order that their families may know the joys of fresh fruits and vegetables during the next winter. Now, while you are restocking is the ideal time to also take stock of your packaging methods. Perhaps you have confined your efforts to one type—but it doesn't hurt to look at other methods of packaging. Too, perhaps some of last summer's freezer stock proved a disappointment due to faulty wrapping.

In accompanying photo are illustrated various types of wrapping materials and containers, as well as marking and labeling equipment. If some of these are new to you, you might like to look into their uses. Among the wrapping materials are aluminum foil, cellophane, pliofilm, polyethylene, and stockinette; the latter is used to overwrap. Now, let's take a look at the uses of these materials:

ALUMINUM FOIL. Use the heavy variety, designed for use with frozen foods, to wrap irregularly shaped foods,

such as meat, fish, fowl, cakes, pies, etc. Drugstore wrap is employed and the foil is molded around the food to eliminate all air.

CELLOPHANE. Use it for the same purpose as the aluminum foil. Select cellophane designed for freezing. Use drugstore wrap, but overwrap with stockinette for protection.

PLIOFILM. Use the same way as cellophane. As it is a rubber derivative, it has slight elasticity.

POLYETHYLENE. This wrapping is flexible, translucent. Use the same way as pliofilm. It is very strong and does not require an over-wrap. If used carefully, both aluminum foil and polyethylene are reusable. Keep all wrapping materials clean when not in use. Cellophane and pliofilm tend to become brittle when stored in a dry place. To restore, put in a moist place for 48 hours before using.

DRUGSTORE WRAPPING. Place food in center of wrapping material to be used allowing enough to cover the food plus an overlap of 3 to 4 inches. Bring longest edges together over the food and fold over about 1 inch. Continue folding over and over until edges are flat and tight against the package. Eliminate all air pockets. Fold edges and tuck ends under package to make secure and tight.

STOCKINETTE. An over-wrap which should be used to protect packages in cellophane or pliofilm. This protects the package from damage in handling and in the freezer. Simply slip package into the stockinette and tie the cut end. Pull the stockinette tightly over package, cut, leaving enough to make a knot, tie the second end. This makes a snug package.

Bag type containers can be closed by twisting the top and then bending back against bag in goose-neck fashion and securing this with string or clamps. Eliminate all air before closing. Do not use rubber bands as they deteriorate in the freezer. Special wide strips are available for fastening.

There are several types of sealing tape. Be sure to select one that does not become unsealed at low temperatures. Heat sealing on cellophane and pliofilm gives best results, but is not necessary. To heat seal, use a hand iron set at warm position, a curling iron, or an electric heat sealer especially designed for freezer use.

POLYETHELENE BAGS (shown in illustration). These are used for irregularly shaped foods and for dry packaging of fruits and vegetables. If

(Continued on Page 16)

Freezing Beans

YOU may grow green beans in your own garden, prepare them in your own kitchen and store them in your own food freezer. If properly frozen, they will be just as delicious 8 to 10 months from now as they would have been had you eaten them when they were freshly picked; and, in appearance, flavor and food value, they will be almost the same.

Some varieties of vegetables freeze better than others. Consult your home agent or county agent to learn the kind of green beans considered best to plant in your locality, as well as the variety which is best for freezing.

The condition of the vegetable also affects the texture, the flavor and the color of the frozen product. As a general rule, select for freezing green beans

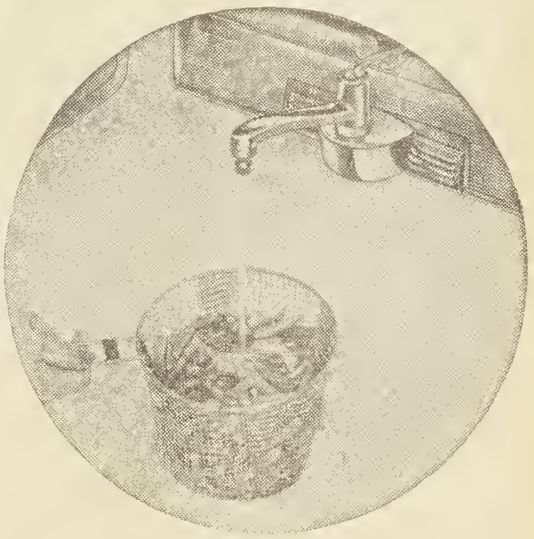
(Continued on Page 16)

STEP NO. 1

AFTER THE WATER returns to the boiling point, agitate the beans for two minutes by moving the basket in the water. Remove from boiling water and immerse immediately in ice water as demonstrated.

STEP NO. 2

LEAVE BEANS IN ice water, allowing at least 2 gallons, for about three minutes or until they are chilled. Allow cold water, not warmer than 50 F., to run through the beans to quicken cooling process.



STEP NO. 3

REMOVE BEANS FROM cold water bath and drain. Pack in moisture-vapor-proof containers; allow about ½-inch head space for expansion. Next, label containers indicating the contents and the date packed. Store on freezer shelf. Use your freezer wisely; with a well-stocked freezer, you will be able to vary your menus and to cater to the individual tastes of your family.

Cool Necklines Accent Summer Fashions

9372. Smart, comfortable dress for around-the-house chores. Especially designed to flatter the larger figure. Women's Sizes 36-50. Size 36 takes 4½ yards 35-inch fabric.

4722. Long-torso effect in graceful sundress. Button on the collarette and be ready for shopping. Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 dress takes 4 yards 35-inch fabric; collarette, ⅞ yards.

4832. Smartest of new separates. Sew in gay contrasting colors or one-piece dress effect. Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 blouse takes 1⅞ yards 39-inch fabric; skirt, 2 yards.

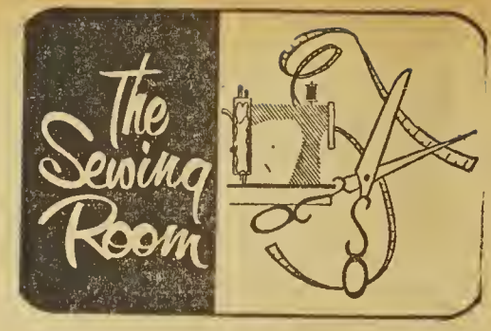
4640. Graceful summer dress with rounded yoke, soft gathers at bodice and skirt. Wonderful in sheer cottons or nylons. Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 takes 5⅜ yards 39-inch fabric.

4663. Proportioned to fit and flatter the not-so-slender figure. It has modestly scooped neckline, wide shoulder straps, cover-up bolero. Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ ensemble takes 4⅜ yards 35-inch fabric; ⅞ yard contrast.

4649. She'll love the scooped neck and the "grown-up" empire styling. Add the little bolero to complete her outfit. Girls' Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10 dress and bolero takes 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric; ½ yard contrast.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each DRESS pattern (above) to: Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 25c for Spring-Summer fashion book. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for each NEEDLECRAFT pattern (at right) to: Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add five cents for first-class mailing. Send additional 25c for Needlework Catalogue.

The Sewing Room

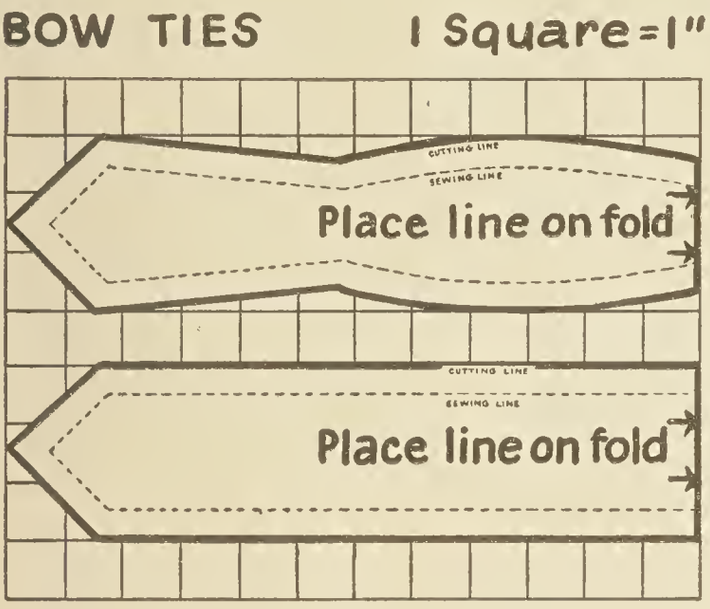


7302. Easy to embroider symbolic flowers in bright colors on this cozy quilt. Pattern includes diagrams, transfers of all 12 flowers-of-the-year. Quilt 72 x 102 inches.

721. Crochet graceful doily-bowl for fruit or flowers, or make 16 x 20 inch doily alone. Use heavy, jiffy cotton. Starch bowl for stiffness.

Feedbag Fashion Focus

WELL, what do you know! Woman's initiative and masculine designs in cotton feed bags have produced a variety of handsome styles for the male of the household. And, homemakers, sewing for your men can be a lot of fun—and rewarding, too. This is true when you take cotton bags and wind a magic needle to produce handsome sports shirts, pajamas, lounging robes and shorts.



TO MAKE STANDARD bow tie by above pattern: Cut two pieces of the chosen style. Sew the two pieces together, turn, and finish end. Fold in shape of a tie, and tack in place. Make a neck band from a narrow strip, which has been cut shorter than neck measure, and tack to back of bow. Then tack another small band around the center of the bow and neck band. Attach elastic to the other end of the neck band for a flexible fit, and fasten with hook and eye.

Even ties—the wide, narrow or the Kentucky Colonel type—can be made from a cotton bag print which complements the suits of your men. All three versions of the popular bow tie can be made from scraps of print feed and flour containers. (See accompanying sketch for directions for cutting and sewing standard styles.)

Masculine wardrobe essentials will cost you next-to-nothing when made from feed bag prints. Patterns for men's wear of all kinds are available in a variety of styles and sizes at local department stores everywhere.

Women have been sewing with cotton bags for a good many years. In the beginning, brand names imprinted in indelible ink limited the re-use of white containers to dish towels and underclothes. Then came the first checked calico prints, followed by floral designs and other all-over patterns intended to do double duty in milady's wardrobe. Today's bag fabrics are designed with every member of the family in mind, including Dad and Junior.

Mannish-looking fabrics, in both subdued and gay colors, are plentiful among cotton bags this year. Charcoal grays,

(Continued on Page 19)

Over The Lines with Becky

Feminine Aspects of the AIC Meet —

Planners for the annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation, (see story page 4) to be held in the Tar Heel capital, July 29-August 1, have generously sprinkled the 4-day meet with educational and social affairs aimed right at the heart of the rural woman. And, homemakers, I do urge you all to attend: Remember, your co-ops' business is yours—and your children's—as well as your husband's.

Some of the events on the agenda which will particularly interest you from a good-time stand-point are: a ladies' tea and reception at State College's lovely new College Union Building, a tour of the Duke and University of North Carolina campuses and a visit to the Planetarium in Chapel Hill, a ladies' luncheon at the College Union Building, a barbecue, and music interspersed throughout the entire meeting.

And, of course, you will note from the entire program given in our news coverage of the meeting that there are many of the business meetings you, as well-informed rural women, should attend. One of them I particularly call to your attention: the Sectional Meeting on School and Community Relations. School authorities in this state (and in the nation as a whole) warn us repeatedly of the problems that are facing rural schools—and one of our North Carolina superintendents went so far as to tell us in the *Carolina Farmer* Opinion column in May that "rural schools face a complete breakdown." Therefore, you, as rural mothers, owe it to your children to attend any and all meetings that will present rural school problems and guide you in helping to solve them. See you at State College later this month?

Free Pattern Service

Directions for making this charming cloche with contrasting bands are yours for the asking. Just drop a note to *Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh,* and enclose one SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENVELOPE. You'll want to make several of these hats to match all your summer dresses. Ask for pattern leaflet No. 8472 when you order.

Rural Exchange

RATES—10C PER WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$2.00

● OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

FREE CAMERA. MOTHERS — Your child's photo all ages may qualify. Also earn $350 if used for advertising. Send photo for approval. Print child's—mother's name-address on back. Returned two weeks. ADVERTISERS, 6000-CNT Sunset, Los Angeles 28, California.

EARN $40 WEEKLY sewing Babywear! No house selling! Rush stamped-addressed envelope. Babywear, Warsaw, Indiana.

SEW APRONS AT HOME. No charge for materials to supply stores. Write: ADCO, Bastrop, Louisiana.

SELL DRESS FLOWERS, Christmas corsages or hand-loom woven NYLON drawstring hand bags. CLUBS, YWCA, or yourself. Write CLINARD's, Harmony, N. C.

SEWING MACHINES — WHOLESALE PRICE. Brand new electric Universal and other standard makes. Portables $39.70. Cabinet Models $68.70. Universal Zig-Zag Automatic $118.70. Twenty years guarantee. Write for details and free trial offer. Southern Sewing Machine Company, Box 1328, Kannapolis, N. C.

● FOR SALE

BUY SURPLUS FARM MACHINERY! Implements, Tractors, Trucks, Jeeps. Direct from U. S. Government Depots. List & Procedure $1.00. BRODY, Box 8-CAB, Sunnyside 4, New York.

GET YOUR LIVE catfish and carp direct from Dixie Fisheries. We produce and deliver our own fish; also will load on your truck. Our stock pond which accommodates 250,000 lbs. of fish, insures an adequate supply the year around. All fish guaranteed to be of choicest stock available. FOR PARTICULARS, WRITE OR CALL: DIXIE FISHERIES, Lee Hall, Virginia. Phone Lee Hall 4311.

● AGENTS, OPPORTUNITIES

SPARE TIME ADDRESSERS MAKE $25-$50 WEEKLY. Details free. GLENWAY, 5713 Euclid, Cleveland 3, Ohio.

RAISE MINK. We'll teach you free. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior EE, Wisconsin.

MAKE $135 AND UP every week. Take orders for America's largest selling nationally advertised Liquid Fertilizer since 1946. No investment. Full or part time. Excellent opportunity for expansion. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 906 Monroe Street, Marion, Ohio.

● PATENTS, INVENTIONS

INVENTION RECORD and Patent Information Booklet free on request. Franklin W. Durgin, Registered Patent Agent, c/o Evergreen Farm, 12500 Meadowood Drive, Silver Springs, Maryland.

● MISCELLANEOUS

DO YOU HAVE an old auto, motorcycle, truck, steam tractor or old N. C. license tags stored away? Highest prices paid for early models. Write price wanted and complete information to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

FARM BELLS. ALL KINDS WANTED. Write description, size and price wanted. Hand type. Post mounted or otherwise. All kinds farm antiques. Clinard's, Harmony, N. C.

● POULTRY

WHY PAY MORE! AAA HEAVY BREED COCKERELS $5.95 per 100 (Positively No Leghorns) C.O.D. AAA Heavy Breed all one breed our choice guaranteed Stralght Run $8.95 per 100. AAAA New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Rock Crosses your choice of heavy-breed straight run $10.95 per 100. AAAA Heavy Breed Pullets $16.95 per 100. S. C. White Leghorn (Large English Type) Creighton Strain Pullets $25.95—100. White Leghorn straight run $10.95—100. 100% Bloodtested. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prompt COD shipment. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA—3. Norfolk, Virginia. (Phone Madison 2-9040).

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THE CAROLINA FARMER

REACHES 120,000

NORTH CAROLINA

FARMERS EACH MONTH

PIPELINE MILKING

(Continued from Page 10)

requires a large compressor motor. It operates only while the milk is cooling, however, and uses less electricity than other systems.

D. M. Robinson, manager of French Broad Electric Membership Corporation at Marshall, reports that so far 52 co-op members have installed the bulk system. The cost, financed by the co-op, runs about $1250 for a 150-gallon tank, $1675 for a 300-gallon tank.

The dairymen consider this a good investment. Robinson reports that Jeff Whitt, a dairyman who lives near Mars Hill, thinks he will save enough on transportation costs to pay for the bulk system.

Termites Damage Tar Heel Homes

Tar Heel home owners are taking a beating from an enemy they probably won't ever see.

Roy M. Carter, forestry professor at N. C. State College, says that this "enemy"—termites and fungus rot—is damaging North Carolina homes to the extent of nearly five million dollars a year.

Carter, who has just completed a comprehensive study of the problem, has some bad news for the approximately 12,000 persons who became home-owners last year—11,000 of them will fall victim to termites and fungus within three to five years, he estimates.

And like their hosts the little critters prefer new houses, too. Carter says this is because of the high sapwood content of today's timber, lack of natural resins and tars, and improper or inadequate building practices.

Damage from termite and rot has become so acute that one-fifth of the national output of lumber goes for the replacement of damaged lumber in existing buildings.

Although North Carolina is especially prone to termites and fungus rot, it isn't alone. Throughout the nation, around one-half billion dollars worth of property is destroyed annually by termites and fungus rot.

This is almost two-thirds the loss by fire. But the termite problem goes unrecognized because the termites work "undercover."

NOT IMAGINATION

There was a resident in a swank apartment who fancied that a live alligator was lurking outside his penthouse every morning. "Darndest thing I ever heard of," admitted his psychiatrist, "but if anybody can cure you, it's me." Five visits later the doctor felt he had made astonishing progress, and it was with a jaunty step that he came around for Visit Number Six. There was no sign of the patient, however, so the doctor made inquiries of the building manager.

"Haven't you heard?" sighed the manager. "When poor Mr. Smith came out of his penthouse yesterday afternoon, an alligator ate him."

* * *

DIAGNOSIS

A man had an attack of pneumonia and a doctor was called in. After an examination, the doctor said: "You are a musician, I think, and play a wind instrument?"

"Yes."

"That explains everything. There's a distinct straining of the lungs, and the larynx is inflamed as though by some abnormal pressure. What instrument do you play?"

"The accordion."

"Well, at least you won't be troubled with the sewer backing up into the basement."

Hale!

CHANNEL?

A kindergarten friend came home with Susie after school.

"Call your mother, so she will know where you are," Susie's mother suggested to the little girl.

"You'll have to call," the child replied. "I just don't know what channel we're on."

WISE CRACKS

. . . If children did not ask questions, they would never learn how little adults know.

. . . The modern young man doesn't leave footprints on the sands of time. Just tire tracks.

. . . The secret of living longer is to stop doing everything that makes you want to.

. . . Some people would rather be right than president—and a lot would rather be wrong than be quiet.

* * *

FULLY PROTECTED

"How about a kiss?" asked the young man hopefully.

"I have scruples," replied the girl.

"Oh, that's okay," the suitor assured her. "Ive been vaccinated."

* * *

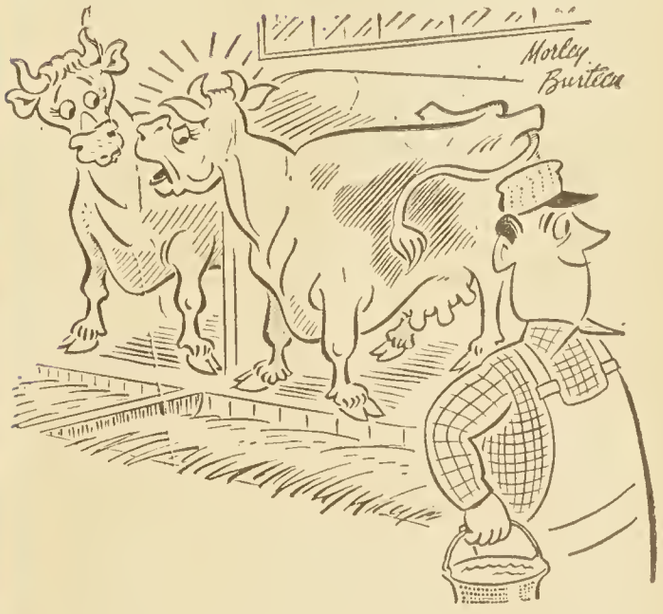
SPACE CADET

A businessman found the monotony of his noonday ride in the elevator relieved the other day by a small boy who was calling out the floors as they shot by.

"Seven! Six! Five! Four!" and so on.

When they reached the first floor and the doors began to open, the young space cadet yelled at the top of his voice: "Blast off!"

"I was doing swell until his little sister put in *her* two cents worth."



"I wish old icy-fingers would buy a milking machine."

Congratulations

Rural electric cooperative leaders throughout the country were cheered last month by the two important appointments made by President Eisenhower.

One was the selection of Fred Seaton to succeed Douglas McKay as Secretary of Interior. McKay's tenure in office resulted in an incredible series of "giveaways" which ranged from offshore oil to power sites and timber. Soon after he took office McKay said the administration was "here in the saddle as representatives of business," and certainly he discharged his duties on that basis.

When he announced his resignation, the special interests that had benefited from his generous gifts from the public domain lined up solidly behind one of his assistants who was known to have similar feelings.

Eisenhower suprised everyone, however, by appointing Seaton. The new Secretary is well-liked in Washington, and is considered by almost everyone to be a fair-minded man.

Eisenhower also seems to have made a good choice in naming David Hamil to be the new REA Administrator. It is well known that in making this appointment he passed up at least two political hacks who wanted the job—and had enough influence to be considered seriously.

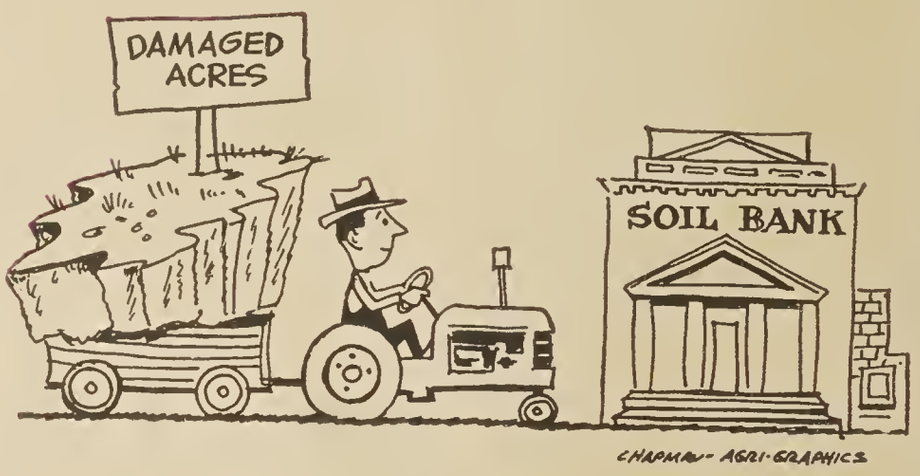
To both Hamil and Seaton go our congratulations and our best wishes for a successful tenure.

● ● ●

And you too, Willie

Well, our little friend Willie made it. As you know, the power companies who control "Reddy Kilowatt" tried to do away with our friendly little symbol of rural electrification. They went to court with a battery of high-priced lawyers and tried to get the judge to rule that Willie had no right to live on the same planet with Reddy. As you'll see elsewhere in the magazine, Willie came through magnificently.

Congratulations, pal.



TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

Last month the House Government Operations Committee issued a report which charged—

- That the Interior Department's power marketing policies are being virtually dictated by the commercial power companies;
- That the Department has deliberately attempted to thwart Federal laws which give preference to cooperatives in the sale of public power;
- And that the Government, due to these policies, has lost millions in power revenues and the preference customers have lost hundreds of thousands in power savings.

The committee recommended that Under Secretary Clarence Davis and Assistant Secretary Fred Aandahl be fired by the administration. Secretary McKay had already resigned before the report was issued. The committee also called for a full-scale investigation to determine the impact of utility company influence on the present administration's power policies.

The committee's report was not agreed to by its minority Republican members, one of whom is North Carolina's 10th District Congressman Charles R. Jonas. The minority, in fact, labelled the committee's majority report as being purely "political" and called it both an attack on private enterprise and a "textbook of socialism."

Tarheel Electric last year presented testimony to one of the committee hearings on which the report was based. Mr. Jonas was present. Based on Mr. Jonas' attitude during that hearing, we are far from convinced that his own conduct was free of politics. We most definitely are not convinced that he was sympathetic to us in our controversy with Interior and Carolina Power & Light Company over buying Kerr Dam power.

That controversy, so far as CP&L was concerned, dated back to 1951, before the present administration came into office. But the Eisenhower administration, by the policies it pursued, certainly made settlement of that controversy much more difficult than it would otherwise have been. This was because, as the committee's report says, the administration was basically sympathetic with the utility company, not with the cooperatives in whose behalf the law requires Interior to act.

We think the Committee's report as a whole is factual and that its recommendations should be followed—Congressman Jonas' dissent notwithstanding.

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- Door Shelves large enough to store 2½ gals. of milk
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SPECIAL NO. 2 A BIG! BIG! 10-CUBIC FOOT REFRIGERATOR AT A LOW-LOW PRICE WITH:

- Full width gliding porcelain hydrator which will store over ½ bushel of fresh fruits and vegetables
- Full width freezer which stores a family supply of frozen foods
- Removable door shelves for easy cleaning
- Choice of Right or Left hand door
- Built-in Season Control
- Full width — full depth shelves with no wasted space

MODEL NO. FDS-120-56

BOTH OF THESE "GOLD TAG SPECIALS" ARE BEING OFFERED AT "SPECIAL GOLD TAG PRICES" FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY.

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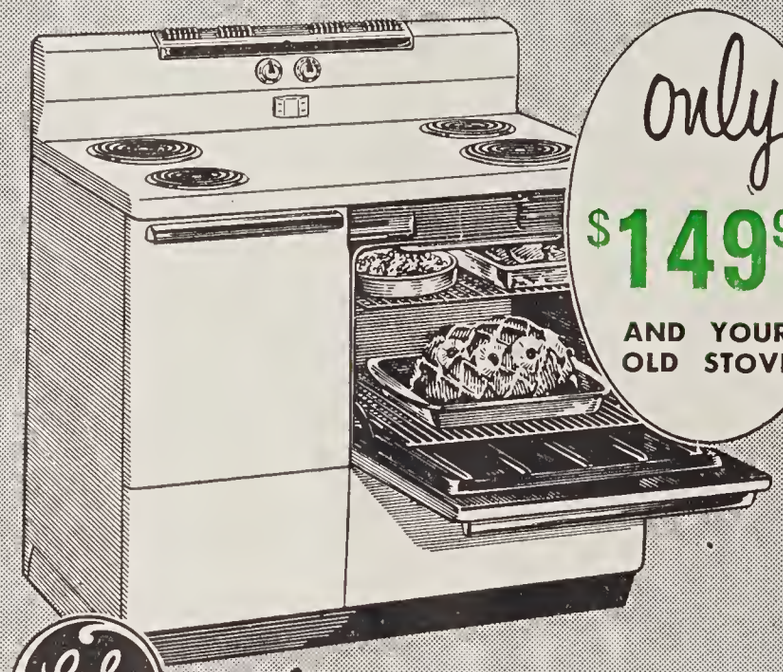

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1

NEW HI-SPEED UNIT!

Giant 2600 watt Calrod unit gives you fast frying, boiling, warming! It's EXTRA HI-SPEED!

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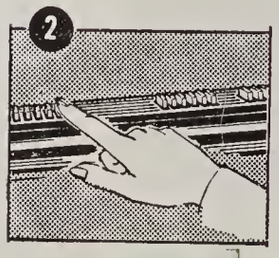

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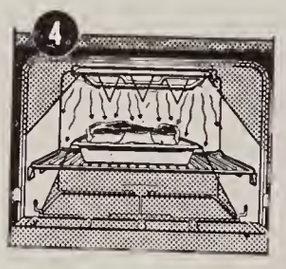
Five exact cooking heats for each surface unit at your fingertips.

3

BIG MASTER OVEN

21" wide. Cooks oven meal for 24 at one time. See and reach food easily.

4



FOCUSED HEAT BROILER

Focuses radiant heat right on food. Broils the delicious charcoal way.

5

WASHABLE BAKE AND BROIL UNITS

Fully enclosed—no open coils. Lift for easy oven cleaning.